

JUDGE BIRTON

LOQUENT SPEECH AT THE
COTRHOUSE.

Music, Oratory and Enthusiasm.

A large number of the true and tried
democracy of this city assembled last
evening at the Circuit Court-room to lis-
ten to that sturdy, staunch and effective
speaker, Judge J. D. Burton, late of
Southern Kentucky. The interest of the
meeting was greatly enhanced by the

Mr. Burton, who was received with acers, spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF LOUISVILLE: Let me return to you my unfeigned thanks for these manifestations I have received on this occasion. I do not flatter myself, gentlemen, that they were intended as a personal compliment to myself; I do not even valet enough to believe that on look at it with any such motives, but I flatter myself that they are intended as a compliment to the principles

...expected to represent on this occasion. I shall ask you, fellow-citizens, to hear me in the cause which I have respect for my cause is the cause which we have the right to call the best cause, and greatest of all causes. Perhaps there has never been a time when the American people were in more danger. It is because the Democratic party is fighting a desperate battle. There never was such a desperate result dependent upon a vote that will be decided at the next election.

It was the custom, fellow-citizens, among our ancient Christians to perform a pilgrimage once a year in the Holy Land, and there to see the places where the apostles in which our Saviour and His Apostles were buried their devotions to God, and let us emulate the history of our country — go back to the early days of our Government, and then con-

the Union in both times. We find that the States were not created by the Government, but that the Government was created by the States, for mutual protection, and the States met for the purpose of forming the Federal Government; each State being equal, whether large or small, the smallest having as much sovereignty as the largest, each State being sovereign in it. The power was in the people; power not given to the branches was reserved to the people, and it was so expressed in that instrument—that "all powers not delegated are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The instrument was framed by the States and adopted by them. The title of the instrument is the "institution of the United States—showing that sovereign States formed it. Each was equal; one State was not as much power as another. After the instrument was adopted, the

an agreement of the States, and which ought to be true and live up to the agreement. Well, fellow-citizens, in making the Federal Government, that it was composed of three departments; the executive, judicial and legislative. I thought that the powers ought to be kept apart; no part had power to encroach on any other power. That was the Federal Government, the Constitution of the country, of the laws passed in pursuance thereof. The Federal Government was looked upon all over the world as a Government of laws. That we opposed the Federal Government. That was a strange thing to me. I hope it is not so, and I believe that your hearts beat in unison. — [At this point the speaker was interrupted by loud cheering, and the speaker was unable to hear the rest of the sentence. Sumner said:]

to meet only the party in power. I tie not for them, though they settle this by placing their outbys, by the power of perjury, but will we Democrats submit to any such thing? No, we will not. No! we will not. Now, fellow citizens, there is another subject that will call your attention to for a short time, and that is the subject of reconstruction. We are thrown in the midst of dangerous times. We cannot lead the ship of state to any safe harbor, unless we submerge it. I verily believe that we cannot have the return of good order until we kick out the seething managers, and put in others. But in these latter days they have introduced into our country new terms.

"Reconstruction" is a term that was first known in our dictionaries at the time our institution was made. What is "reconstruction?"

"And let us inquire where do we find it? down into the Southern States and we find it. It is a threat of eight millions of people, it gives life to a million of our citizens, it is the fair South with scalawags and carpet-baggers. Great cheering! These patriots go down to fill their pockets and get it and there are some men, and I think all men, who say: If there ever was a disceased man, who was to be taken into the land, he would turn his back upon his own country and his own constitution for the sake of power, money and gain, that man is one. This is his disgrace and shame, and if there is any man who would stand up in behalf, that man should be taken into the land, and on that course should be hurried upon such trials and sentences as this, 'hears.' But, fellow-citizens, they get sort of scared on the

act of reconstruction; they fear that after they have cast their vote for their true friends; they find that they do not know how they are turning very fast and voting the Democratic ticket. And these men, by fraud, by violence, by every act they can, try to sell the rights of the people and the Government to the people. Instead of the vote taken by the people, they take the vote. I ask any gentleman, versed in the story of his country, any honest man, where, where the Government at gives this extraordinary power? Where did you get power to go into the States and form constitutions and show them that they cannot be shown by any living being, there is a kind of higher law above the Constitution which they claim the power from; it has always been the plea of tyrants,

whoever tyrannized over the people, always cried out the plea of necessity. If the plea of a tyrant and worth nothing. For the sake of argument, suppose they had the power, do you suppose they exercised it for the sake of the people? No, they did it in the interests of his country, who had the most interests of his country at stake? If that is so they could confide the government to a white man—the man who had interest in the country. The party about to perpetrate this crime, will not ask the question about it that those were outside the constitution; then they are void and they are not binding, and so the President of the United States argued in his veto message, "I place and something another in my place." I reflect the only day that the army

of Louisiana asked for troops, and the president tells him he's going to send them. The president, under his oath, swears to support the Union, and he has never believed those governments valid, and has no right to ask me to support them. This stuffing is badly. Sometimes I have been a sort for a man, and sometimes a sort against him. Government. When asked whether he supports Seymour, he says he doesn't know whether Seymour supports the admission or not. He reminds me of an anecdote. Once there was a horse going to water, and on the way he met some heifers, who asked him to go with them to get grass, and he said they were good fellows, but he refused him to go with them, and I think he served to death between grass and water. My will goes along with reconstruction as a

lowed reconstructing his wife. He was one of these casual fellows, and his wife one of those who, following Poe's lead, had married her husband had an unfortunate difference, and he could not make her give up, and he told a man that he was going to reconstruct her to-night, and when he was got there in the morning the woman was completely reconstructed into a man [laughter]. He reconstructed in politics and matrimony.

Now, fellow-citizens, that, according to the estimate of Ohio's son, our public debt is upward of two billion dollars, and that the interest on that public debt is upward of \$20,000,000 every year, and that has decreased not a particle since the war. There has no decrease, and there is an increase rather than decrease.

France only spends about six billion francs per month and France only seven millions per month. We have cheap Government, and this money goes out of the pockets of the people and into the pockets of the banks and this institution, this Radical Party, such an amount of money that it almost beggars calculation. If our public debt is of one dollar bills it would stretch round the world ten times. It was silver would make the world's money—gold. These politicians promise to pay gold, and want to delay it for forty years. Forty years interest would be much larger. You take all the property rent and personal, at eight per cent, profit upon that property and other rent, goes to pay the interest on the public debt.

giving only 50 per cent for the support of industry. This state of things cannot exist; it takes the money from the common people. It makes the poor, poorer, and the rich, richer. I will not detain you but little longer, want to notice the candidates and platform of the Radical party, for a few moments. The speaker then drew an amusing picture of Grant's ride at the circus, with a monkey after him, and expressed the opinion that the general would make a better circus manager than President, because he was fond of horses, and that was part of the business. The speaker lost much of his respect

There are said to be 225,000 threshing machines in this country, and that they save five per cent. more of the grain than did the flail. This would make a total yearly salvage for this country of 13,000,000 of bushels worth \$20,000,000.

